318
22H

THE INDUSTRIAL LABOUR WELFARE ASSOCIATION LTD.,

COIMBATORE

Speech by

His Excellency

Sri V. V. Giri,

GOVERNOR OF KERALA

at

Coimbatore Rotary Club Dinner Party

on **9—8—'62**

at

"Gopal Bagh", Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

THE INDUSTRIAL LABOUR WELFARE ASSOCIATION LTD.,

COIMBATORE

Speech by

His Excellency

Sri V. V. Giri,

GOVERNOR OF KERALA

at

Coimbatore Rotary Club Dinner Party

on **9—8—'62**

at

"Gopal Bagh", Avanashi Road, Coimbatore.

Rotary Dinner at "Gopal Bagh" on 9—8—'62.

Speech by

Sri G. D. Naidu,

His Excellency Sri V. V. Giri is going to-morrow to College of Technology. There he has to give to 3rd year and 4th year Engineering Students scholarships and if any amount comes, that amount and also there is one *Undial* box here. In that box there may be some amount. It will be opened now, in which I know 15,000 Rupees put by three people (I don't want to mention those names now and there are some other amounts also. I do not know what is there). In that the balance amount one fourth, and this slide-rule amount, adding that will be invested in Government bonds. From that, interest to be given in our Chief guest, His Excellency Sri V. V. Giri's name as scholarship for the engineering students. (Cheers).

Speech by the Rotary President

Mr. Fowler.

I am sure the club is grateful to Mr. Naidu and once again I request our Chief guest to speak to you.

Speech by

His Excellency **Sri V. V. Giri,**

Governor of Kerala.

Rotarian President, Esteemed past Governor, Fellow Rotarians, Comrades, Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I consider it a proud privilege and honour to appear before you to night to say a few words about the matters of the moment. Before I do so, I must thank the Rotary club for wishing me a happy birth day and sometimes I felt of these birth days because it will be a reminder that we are growing older. To-morrow I shall be 69 but I must tell you that I don't feel my age, unless when I see my grand children. Otherwise I would feel still that I am twenty-one (Cheers). In fact, speaking the other day at the Layola College I asked the Principal whether he could take me as a student after I retire from this Governorship. He however said that I may be underage and therefore may not be possible but they would consider. I can assure you that I always consider myself as a student, who, as long as he lives has to learn from others. Old people must not think whatever position they might have held or holding, that they know everything and that others

have to learn from them. That is one of the defects amongst us, older people specially in our country who feel that the youth have no contribution to make so far as the old men are concerned. It is highly necessary in this democratic world for the older people to know and realise the views and opinions of the youths and also try to understand them and realise them in the proper spirit so that the youth also can realise the importance of securing advice and suggestions from the older generation. It is the combination and the trust one has in the other that will promote the greatness of any country, specially our country.

I am proud to address the Rotary club of Coimbatore - I am not a stranger to Coimbatore. I have been in closest touch with economic and political conditions, labour conditions of this place from the year '34 intimately, when I was a minister for Labour, Industry, Co-operation etc., and after when I was a minister in the Centre and for all times I must really congratulate the Citizens of Coimbatore, because Coimbatore has produced great captains of Industries who do not very much think they are industrialists, who do not think about the luxuries that they can enjoy on account of the profits that they

make, and they have generally utilized the profits that they have gained in furthering industrial regeneration, in furthering big institutions of Engineering, Science etc., and they have utilized their monies in the most proper way. They are second to none in my view in the whole country.

I am proud therefore, both of the industrialists and labour ie. building of the industrial system and because of the simplicity of life which the employers lead here generally, as compared to many others in other parts, the workers also have respect for them because there is not much in the way of living and therefore they have mutual respect. I feel that the day will come when this district will be able to say that there is no unemployment, that the fundamental rights that is adumbrated in our constitution will be fulfilled first in this district, rather than any other in this country. Therefore I entertain great hopes of the leaders of the industrialists, labour and all other institutions for setting an example to the rest of our country in building up the Nation.

I had the pleasure of addressing this Rotary Club. I think three or four times and I always found that I am inspired by the presence of many of those who are

practical men of affairs, experts in different subjects in their own sphere and therefore they are in a position to tell others how to tackle great problems that face our country to-day.

I would like to remind once again the Rotarians generally, which I do almost as an omnibus that I would congratulate. I hope I shall live to congratulate the Rotary clubs when they take women as equal members of the Rotary Club. I know India is not against it. It is on the Contrary, America that is responsible for not making them members of equal status. I would like to assure you that time has come in this country with the adult suffrage that we are having with equality of status of men and women, that the day will come sooner than later that women will be taking active part in public affairs as men, and if there is combination and co-operation between men and women in the administration of our country in its various and varied aspects, this country will be an ideal one setting example to the rest. In other countries women have to fight for the active vote, for this suffrage but we are so well advanced and civilized than other civilized nation, that without a single shot from women, we are able to give and concede the right to vote and to-day they have

equal right so far as voters are concerned. If men do not realize their sense of responsibility, the day will come when women will be determined to turn out men altogether from administration to the kitchen. They can do so, for, they are so persistant. If they vote, they will vote hundred percent and men will not do that. Then men will be defeated. However I am absolutely certain that India will be the first country which will realize as it had realized in conceding the vote to women that women will have a greater part to play in the administration of our country.

Thanks to the sacrifices of millions of our countrymen, we have secured political Swaraj under the leadership of the father of the Nation Mahathma Gandhi. To-day our constitution provides fundamental rights, right to work, right to live and provides all other amenities to an individual, giving him reasonable comfort from the womb to the grave. But at the present moment the fundamental right, which we are trying to put it to effect are still on paper and have to be put into effect if the common man has to be satisfied that the fundamental rights are not merely on paper but in practice. Therefore we no doubt have secured political Swaraj, but unless economic Swaraj is guaranteed, to every Indian

family, three square meals a day, a house to live in, enough clothes to wear and all other reasonable amenities, such as insurance, unemployment insurance, old age pension and even a funeral benefit. That is the only way when we can feel proud that we have secured not only political independence but economic Swaraj as well. The whole nation must fight it out on a war fitting, if we have to secure these fundamental rights, the earlier we secure, the better for all concerned.

Coimbatore is a place, an example where big industries – not only Coimbatore to-day is the Manchester of Southern India but a Burmingham as well and in other places in England they have set up big industries. Coimbatore is doing it and setting an example.

But I am one of those who believed in planning, long long ago before planning was thought of in this country. I happened to be the first convener of the "All India Planning Committee" of which one of the members is here Mr. G. D. Naidu, Visveswaraya was one of the prime movers. Subhas Chandra Bose was also one of the Prime movers and we have set up a planning committee in 1938 when I had the occasion to be the Industries Minister,

Government of Madras and we worked for years and produced 29 reports dealing with all aspects of planning, which have become the basis for the starting of a planning commission, the planning minister and to-day we have finished two five year plans and the 3rd five year plan is in operation but I am sure many more plans will have to come into existence if India has to achieve the fundamental rights to the fullest extent possible.

I am a believer in the establishment of big key industries making India self sufficient in that respect. But I do believe that the big industries with the latest appliances and methods will not be able to relieve the unemployment problem in India. It can only relieve, if we can try to understand the full significance of starting rural, cottage, small-scale industries. I have said that in Kerala, and I am saying it here to-day and I will continue to do that work as long as I live. I will be the happiest of men when I feel that every house is a little cottage industry where something could be done by the introduction of small handy machines wherein the family could sit talking, sitting happily but producing some part of either a bigger machine or some part of a smaller machine. We have now to-day, after Pakistan has left us, 55000

villages. I am told to-day. I went to the place where an attempt is made to produce these projectors. They say it has two thousand parts. I would like each village to prepare some parts for those projectors. So also with regard to other industries even regarding key and big industries. The smaller things, the bolts, the nuts and all could be prepared in a cottage industry. The only way is to find and fight with methods of assembling these, paying the people who manufacture them and then send them on to the places where these small bolts and nuts will be necessary to fit in the bigger machines. Bigger machines require big machinery but small things can be done and ancillary industries to be started through the whole country and the 55,000 villages with a living subsisténce allowance because after all agriculture is not a paying proposition. They must have a subsidiary income, so that they can say that they have attained a position where they could secure fundamental rights from what they earn. This is highly necessary. Knowing the value, I quite agree with Mr. Naidu when he said, when there was an exhibition, which he inaugurated, "Exhibition should not be merely exhibition for thamash for a few days. Exhibitions must be permanent places where every article that is produced in the country can

be seen by any individual, can be even purchased by emporiums having emporiums attached to these exhibitions to these museums or exhibitions so that people who like to buy and people who like to sell, people who have produced the article may meet together even without the help of a middle man, so that they may know in which part a certain thing is prepared and if they wanted they must be in a position to order those things immediately then and there.

I have realized this importance long ago and so much so, that I set up, you might see in Mount Road a museum cum emporium started in the year 1938. When I started, the people laughed at the idea, even some of my colleagues the ministers but I told them they will realize later that what I proposed to be adopted through-out the length and breadth of the country and people will realize its importance. These museums-cum-emporiums must be found in every district, nay in every taluk and in the capital cities where people may know what industries are produced in what part of towns and villages so that encouragement may be given to such industries on a large scale so that the industrial system in India may thrive, not only big industries but small scale industries which is the primary

need of the hour, if we have to fight the demon of unemployment in our country. You, Rotarians are experts in your own line and you are the best people to make suggestions to the Government as to how the industrial progress should run in our country. To-day another subject of importance about which people talk about a great deal, though they do not put their ideals into practice, they are still in the stage of precepts, the so called "National Integration." While we talk of National Integration in practice we do everything for National Disintegration. That is our misfortune. We speak with two tongues, with two minds and we do not know which mind or which tongue to be used at a particular occasion. That is a wrong thing. We must be straight. We must be honest and just to ourselves and our conscience and say what we feel just, inspite of the fact that others may disagree with us. I want every one of you, Rotarians and others to consider, that in India, we are Indians first. Indians last and Indians always before we are Tamilians or Telugus or Bengalies or Madrasies or Musalmans, Sikhs, Parsies and Christians and so on.

So far as religion is concerned we must consider that it is personal to the individual. Religion has nothing to do with politics.

Religion and politics should not be combined and the country will go to dogs if they do so. Certainly it is our rights and duties to respect every religion. After all what do the religions preach? Religions preach, all religions, irrespective of whether it is a Musalman religion or a Hindu religion or a Christian religion, that all should be just, that all should be honest, that all should be straight that all should speak from the bottom of their conscience and that they should speak the right, speak the truth, be helpful to others, be charitable, be selfless, render service to humanity. These are the things that every religion preaches. I do not know why one religionist should run at another religion's throat is a wonder, because people do not really understand the principles underlying in various religions. After all you must remember that we come into this world naked, every one, rich or poor, come into this world naked and when they die, they die naked. They go to the burial places naked practically and burnt or buried. The rich man does not come with his motor cars, with his horses, with his houses, with his palaces and all that in this world from his mother's womb, nor the poor man comes from his mother's womb or a poor woman comes from her mother's womb with rags on themselves. We are equals in

the sight of God and therefore it should be equal in the sight of man and therefore all are equal. That realization can only come in, if we can have this spirit of interest of introspection and retrospection that we are equal when we are born and we are equal when we are dead. These are the things that must be digested by every individual not only in this country but in the whole world and then there will be unity among humanity wherever they might be, white man or black man or yellow man, all are same. They are born in the samè way and therefore when we really think of ideal National Integration, I go a step further and think of International Integration. I think of the world state. Therefore what is the use of thinking in our own country that the north should fight the south and the south should fight the east or the west. I therefore have propagated during the last fifteen years consistently and insistently that India should be a unit and the time is coming. No doubt it is true. When the Congress stood for state to be formed on linquistic basis, there was a good reason for it and I say it is a phase through which we have to pass. During the last ten years we have been trying to establish States on a linquistic basis, on the principle that if linquistic people are united together in a certain part to which they belong, they will

be able to advance the collective view and the collective benefit of the country as a whole.

But we are now finding that it is not exactly so. Every one, every state thinks it is independant though it is dependant on the Centre and they fight for small matters. For water, one state fights with another for water, for electricity, for so many things and why this fight, I cannot understand. No doubt as I have said and I would like to make it quite clear. I was one of those of the opinion that for some time the linquistic states were a necessary evil for the reason that minorities in the past oppressed majorities. Majorities oppressed minorities and some times a feeling that because Madras had a Government for so many states. Madras and the people of Madras and the south were being benefitted. There was some truth in it and therefore these things led to the seperation of states but I am sure that sooner than later, in the course of next ten years, people will forfeit so far as separation is concerned. In fact, most probably, if Andhra state was not there, Nagarjuna Sagar, Thungabadra may not have come in. If Orissa had not a state, the big project, "The Hirakud project" would never have come most probably. If Bihar had not a state, The Damodar

valley might not have come in but now they have come in. I am sure in the course of ten years there will be surfeit and they will then feel. If they do not feel, we shall have to make them feel that we have to come back, integrate ourselves again like Utter Pradesh, Dakshina Pradesh and so forth, north, south, east, west and centre at the most and even then if there is a spirit of separation, if there is a spirit of illwill. I think in term of an unitary state for India, when every Indian, whatever colour, caste, creed or place he might belong can demand that every inch of India is his or hers.

We must now therefore think, if we think of National Integration we must think in terms of unity rather than diversity and diversity is prevailing today on account of the disintegration of states but I do hope and trust that when the satiety is reached so far as separate states are concerned, we shall begin by having South, North, East, West and Central states so that it will benefit the Country and benefit the unity of India.

To-day nationalism has played its part. To-day we only think in terms of Internationalism and World state. A time will come when all the independant states, when all states in the world will become

independant. African states are becoming independant, South-east Asia has practically become independant and when all become independant and all are equal members of the United Nations Organization. Certainly and surely United Nations Organization will be the only state and a time will come when Mahathma Gandhi's principle of non-violence which has so well succeeded in our country in securing us Swaraj, his one great principle of non-violence and truth will prevail as the basis for the United Nations Organization to run a world's state. Only its forces no doubt will be kept in each state so that a stronger state can not have an eye over the weaker state and perhaps for a time we should keep all the armies, navies and air forces of all the nation under the command of the United Nations Organization, so that if any one state threatens another, the far set up world state may come down upon them. That very fear will be a deterant for any state to have an eye over the other state's interest.

Therefore friends we have to think in terms of internationalism and then only nationalism. Therfore if you can think and digest these ideas, you will really have in the first instance, National Integration and not the National Disintegration we are having day after day.

Then on the question of language we are fighting and losing our heads completely over it. I do not see the reason why we should lose our heads so much as for as language is concerned. So for as the regional language is concerned, it must really find a very big place in the history of the region. Even administration can be run in the regional languages and therefore give the first place to the regional language and a second place to Hindi which we can make ultimately the Linqua Franca of this country. But an attempt to force Hindi on others is a wrong thing. It should not be done. We should leave it to itself. Our children are so intelligent that they could become masters of Hindi, masters of the regional language masters of English. Again what is the meaning of our having bitterness towards the English language which is the property that we have acquired during the last one and a half centuries which is an international language. It is a language of the world to-day and if you go to any part of the world to-day, it is only with the English language you can command your comforts anywhere and make yourself understood by other people. You mean to say that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would have been such a great man or do you mean to say that India would have made such a big name in the

U. N. Organization but for the fact that we can speak English better than Englishmen (Cheers.) and therefore I do not see any reason why there should be any bitterness, the way in which some of our leaders are carrying on a campaign against English being introduce in schools and colleges, cannot understand. Of course I respect their views but I differ with them honestly and sincerely and they are doing a wrong thing by saying," English may be thrown out." In fact there are attempts in certain parts of our country to insist on a certain language only as in the English language but where will these people get a post outside Madras. Supposing Madras people insist only on Tamil, Tamil colleges, Tamil medium and Tamil every thing how can a competitor become an I. C. S. or an I. A. S. man? How can they get an appointment elsewhere? It is a very wrong thing. Therefore do not have any bitterness against any language. Regional language must be emphazised. English language must be encouraged. Even in Russia and other places English language is compulsory and certainly Hindi ultimately should become the Lingua Franca just like English to-day. In fact English to-day is a common language in the sense that one man can understand another man's view when he goes about. But I do not mean to-day that we should

slavishly make English the language of India. I don't say that at all. I only say that English should not be discouraged and the regional language must be emphazised and Hindi must be introduced and if you all take this view, I think it is better. Sooner we take this unanimously, the better for all concerned.

So, Gentlemen, I do not wish to say far more. We have to construct industries, establish them in such a way that we are able to secure the fundamental rights for the people. Big industries you must have in huge large numbers and then you must try to see that instead of importing things, we are in a position to export. Leave alone the matter of export. We have lost much ground because, we send one sample. Our goods do not tally with the sample and those people do not believe us. Once that belief is lost, our credit is lost. Once our character is lost, everything is lost. That was unfortunately a thing which has prevented us from being good exporters. I am glad the Government is taking large measures to see that the sample that is sent agrees with the quality that is ultimately exported.

These are some of the things that we have to keep in mind if India has to reach a

place, worthy of our heritage and worthy of our tradition. It is highly necessary that we should forget, in the face of dangers that we are having the Chineese aggression on the one hand and Pakistan aggression on the other, when we have to train our young men to be soldiers to do and die and not reason why. That is why the N. C. C. training is a most important thing both in the village school and town school and everywhere men and women should be trained so that if there is necessity, we should be prepared to fight to the last man and to the last ditch to save our country and great prestige it has got.

I do not wish to say more I have talked on many things and I feel inspired to talk about these things before Coimbatore audiance which can understand, realize and digest the implications of the various things that I have stated. I am an optimist and I have great hopes that our country will rise to the occasion and set an example to other nations. Have not Mahathma Gandhi and the congress, by the sacrifices that this conntry has made has set an example to others? and we are not selfish to seek independence for ourselves. Congress has always stood for the independence of every dependant nation and even to-day we are in the forefront of the fights for the liberties

and the rights of other nations and we have played a valient part in securing the freedom of other countries. World will only be happy when a world state comes into existence when every one has equal rights and equal status. I am sure you will try to understand the implications of what I said and especially Rotary clubs are not national but are really international. They really emphasice the international character of Humanity and therefore much can be done by no other body except a Rotary club. The Rotary members believe in internationalism, equality of human being and therefore rightly you have every right to emphazise the spirit of national integration – even that of international integration Thank you. (Cheers)

Speech by

Mr. FOWLER,

Principal, Stanes High School, Coimbatore.

I am sure that all of you has had a treat in listening to the words of wisdom which our chief guest has given to us to night. I am sure we couldn't have heard a more interesting or instructive talk than the one we have just listened to. You would have noticed that what we have heard to night came from years of experience. These are not mere academic remark but they are words of wisdom which have come to us from somebody who has spent a life time in dealing with actuality. Our chief guest we know, is one who has had vast experience not only of Government administration and of ministerial offices and duty, but one who has very detailed knowledge of the problems of labour and industry and so he came to us today and gave to us from the rich store of his experience. I am sure we are all benefitted to day by it, particularly I was impressed by his championing the cause of the fair sex and I hope the Rotary Annes will show their appreciation of that by coming more often to the club (cheers) and also as an educationist myself I was

very impressed with the unbiased and very carefully considered views that our chief guest has on the very difficult and controversial language problem. I thought his conclusions and his remarks are very apt and things which we should carry with us as we consider this a very difficult problem - the problem of language.

Well, I don't want to take up what should be the vote of thanks. So, I am going to request our past president, to propose vote of thanks. Before the vote of thanks, I have very interesting news to tell. Mr. Naidu has already told you about it. I have been asked to open it very carefully. So, please excuse me if I take a little time over it. I hope Rotarians, guests and friends will bear with me a little longer, I have a very pleasant duty to open this mysterious box and bring something out. (laughter and cheers). Well, thank you for your patience in waiting till we came back as you can see, this looks like some fairy tale, where we have raided somebodies treasure chest and I am sure that all the members of the club are grateful to Mr. Naidu for his gift to our chief guest (cheers) which will be utilized - we have no idea how much there is there. I believe it is about Rs. 20,000/- (cheers). If I had known a little earlier about this. I might

have tried to see Mr. G. D. Naidu a little earlier (laughter). Any how, we with all the good will in the world offer this in Mr. G. D. Naidu's name to our chief guest to be utilized as he thinks best and so it give us a great pleasure to-day to pass this on.

Mr. Naidu tells me that it is not for the Rotary Club. I said we know that. But since it is a Rotary Club function and as a former rotarian it is handed over to our chief guest and so we take a part of the credit for this gift (cheers). Well, thank you Mr. Naidu.

Speech by

Shri G. D. NAIDU.

This is the slide rules. This will cost about 30 rupees or so, sold in India for Rs. 120/- not less than Rs. 90/- upto Rs. 120/- they are selling. I am asking our Government to give licence to me. I will sell it for Rs. 30/– to Rs. 40/– same price without any profit. They are refusing. Then I made arrangements to manufacture them here. For that these are first consignment parts bought and assembled here in this workshop. It will cost about Rs. 35/– or Rs. 40/– for which we are paying Rs. 120/– and the principal said Rs. 90/- or Rs. 80/- not less than Rs. 80/- anywhere. We can sell it for Rs. 40/- if it is manufactured here. For that I have applied for licence. I hope I am sure, no licence will come (cheers and laughter) but in order to get the licence I am giving this as a birth day – present for our governor (laughter) – our governor, not Kerala Governor (laughter). These sets will be given to the College of Technology students and that amount will also be added with this amount here. (cheers).

Speech by

The Rotary Secretary.

We have got a Rotary International Dollar under the Free Million Dollar Foundation Scheme sponsered by the Rotary Club of Mackperth, New York. This is usually given to the visiting Rotarian on the part of the club. Our Rotarian M. A. D. Nathan, brought it from the Calcutta club and have great pleasure on behalf of this club to hand it over to our visiting rotarian from Madras. We are also handing over – Rotarian Raman handed over to us 15 Rupees. He has added another five Rupees and the dollar with 20 Rupees we are handing over to him. It is a custom that he adds another 5 Rupees of his own and hands it over to another visiting Rotarian who visits his club, from the former creditors. This is how this international rolling stone moves on and on and when the Million Dollar marks the place, it goes back to the Rotary International for its foundation.

Thank you. (Cheers).

Vote of thanks by

Sri S. R. P. Ponnusamy Chettiar,

Rotarian Past President.

His Excellency, Rotarian President, Fellow Rotarians, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am glad, I have been assigned this pleasant task of proposing vote of thanks. I know it is a bit difficult to talk after the inspiring speech of His Excellency. But still I would like to say a few words and then propose vote of thanks.

I know our Governor as a soldier during freedom fight. I know him as a labour leader, as a Labour Minister and a Minister in the Central Government and now I see him as a Governor. I am always an admirer of His Excellency. I would like to remind you about the decisions some where in 1937 taken by the All India Congress to fight thro' Parliamentary methods. In 1937 when Congress first contested the election, His Excellency had to contest with a very strong person then – against the Raja of Bobbili. I was an ordinary Congress worker. I still remember the day when his results were announced,

that Hon. Giri defeated the Raja of Bobbili. I still remember the day. Immediately we did what could, we called into Congress volunteers. We were rather in a sort of frenzy. We took immediately Congress flags, began to shout and roam about the streets. I don't exactly remember the total number of votes polled by His Excellency I still remember the difference. I usually call it four sixes. The difference between His Excellency and the Raja of Bobbili was 6666.

Fellow Rotarians, I don't want to talk much. I should rather thank him on behalf of not only Rotarians, I mean the entire citizens of Coimbatore for paying the highest tribute to the industrialists of Coimbatore and the way in which they live and the way in which they spend for the general public. But at the same time, I have got my own doubt. He was referring to Coimbatore as Manchester and he wanted Coimbatore to become Edinburgh. I think it would not be out of place if I mention this. If any industrial city has to develop, the development should be based on proper lines. All of us in Coimbatore Sir, know the difficulty of water. As one interested in the civic affairs of Coimbatore city, I never fail to bring to the notice of persons who happen to be really useful to the city.

When-ever I get an opportunity to speak, I never forget that and I don't think it is proper for me to forget that.

If we really want to develop as Edinburgh or any big industrial cities, the main snag in Coimbatore is water supply. Sometime back we used to be a bit proud that Gazetted Officers, retired officials and people who want to spend their lives nicely used to go to Coimbatore thinking that Coimbatore is sort of a Heaven. Just before his speech, His Excellency was talking to me that Coimbatore is a wonderful place. Our water supply we all know. It is designed for a population of one lakh and the designer thought Coimbatore would reach one lakh only in 1956. But the present population has exceeded 3 lakhs. Thro' out the year we are having water trouble. With this water trouble, I don't think Coimbatore will prove or make Edinburgh and such places and what I am requesting His Excellency is to use his good offices and see that Siruvani affair is settled as early as possible. (cheers). After all Siruvani is nothing now-a-days. When the two Governments – Kerala and Madras are able to come to an understanding and settle the problem and take up the major irrigation project like Parambikulam – of course Siruvani is purely a drinking water

supply scheme which when compared to an irrigation project it is only a flee bite. It is nothing there. The only thing is, we want good pressure, good intention and the best of hearts to settle the problem. I know, we are now approaching the main switch now. If His Excellency just swiches on, I think the problem might be over.

Once again on behalf of the Rotarians and citizens of Coimbatore I request His Excellency to use his good offices and to see that the Siruvani affair is settled so that Coimbatore should come up to his expectation.

On behalf of the Rotary Club of Coimbatore, Sir, we are very thankful to you Sir, for having accepted our invitation and attended our dinner, and having given us an inspiring speech to the Coimbatorians. On behalf of the Rotary club I thank all the Rotarians and the guests and the ladies who have assembled in large numbers and made the function a pleasant success.

Thank you all. (Cheers). Lastly I should say, rather it is not the least, I must thank our host Mr. G. D. Naidu. (Cheers). I said I forgot that or it is a mistake. Naturally I don't feel it a mistake personally. On behalf of the club.

Of course it is a mistake why I do not feel it as a mistake, is this. We are used to take plenty of dinners and teas, given by Mr. Naidu. So we need not give him any vote of thanks.

Thanks.

Printed at
U. M. S. POWER PRESS,
COIMBATORE.